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ing is an impromptu funeral address delivered one day and stenographed in front of West College, just after a funeral procession had passed: "Murmur and mourn! The language of life is past. The grass of gullery is gone, and the electricity of the bay-rum tree is decided with the laments of refuge. Oh, he was a good man. How the grasshoppers of his belief floundered with the winds of his whiffle-trees. What a burden he was! What a beautiful Pharisee! By the corduroy of his attainments and the melody of his magnificence he retired, and the palms of his pussy-willows wave with the rolling Ottaw." To a theological graduate on his return to the college, whom he met on the street, he orated thus: "You have the gloomy shines. Worn with a tumult of the conflict of Hebrew and a scrutiny of salvation, are you consumed with your mountainous circumstances? Are you deprived? No, sir! Why, sir? Because you have regulated your eccentricities, and you now have a coherent ideification." Of the clergy, he said: "They are men of deprudence. They have walked the verges of life with a crucifixion of memory. They have hibernated among the sanctified symptoms and a confession of matrimony. Oh, the catechism of chief end of man. How they have walked the verges of life with the carbohic acid of depression," etc. Sometimes in these flights his eyes were closed and he seemed as if mentally belaboring his theme with intense abandon. If there is such a thing as an innate vein of genius for oratorical rhythm, a pure declamatory instinct, it was found in Bill Pratt. Perhaps, in a more favorable age, he might have been a rhapsodist like Plato's Ion, or a muttering oracular dervish, into whose incoherence it is so easy to read higher meanings. Perhaps, as it was, his perfervid improvisation might have weighed a trifle as a warning object lesson against the spouting diathesis which some teachers of rhetoric in colleges other than Williams sometimes foster. It seems, at any rate, a most interesting psychic background or foundation on which no adequate superstructure was reared.

Die drohende physische Entartung des Culturvolkes. Von W. SCHALL-MAYER. 2 Auflage. Berlin, 1895, pp. 49.

Modern individualistic tendencies are at the cost of the race, and the only cure is the application of human reason to the problem of natural selection. Great cities, bad school methods which hurt the nerves, factory life, fashion, the extremes of both poverty and riches, etc., interfere with natural selection. Against all the tendencies to progressive degeneration of soul and body, the author proposes that all physicians should be made state officers, and that detailed "family books," should be kept recording all medical and hygienic facts concerning each member of the family, by a plan to be kept for centuries. Thus future generations can draw certain conclusions concerning the heredity of neuroses, early and late marriages, etc.

IV.—FEELING AND TEMPERAMENT.

Studies in the Evolutionary Psychology of Feeling. By HIRAM M. STANLEY. London and New York, 1895, pp. 392.

"This work," the author tells us, "does not profess to be a treatise on the subject of feeling, but merely a series of studies, and rather tentative ones at that. I have attempted to deduce from the standpoint of biological evolution the origin and development of feeling, and then to consider how far introspection confirms the results." Some of the material of the book has appeared